

Kentucky



Gazette.

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LEXINGTON.

FRIDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 13, 1826.

SPEECH OF MR. ROWAN
ON THE JUDICIARY SYSTEM.

CONTINUED.

Sir, while the Judges came down from the King, the people of England were afflicted, oppressed, agonized; when they ascended from the people, and were rendered, politically as well as morally, responsible to them, they became tranquil and happy. The Federal Judges come down upon the people of the States, from the Federal Government, as did the Judges from the King upon the people of England; with this difference, that there was a moral responsibility *here* there can be none. There Judicial obliquity was visited upon single individuals, and mostly upon those who had been so unfortunate as to incur the displeasure of the throne; upon individuals who, inspired by the love of liberty, dared to oppose the extension of the royal prerogative. The pecuniary exactations made by the Judges, in the indulgence of avaricious impulses were comparatively of little importance. The people were saved from frequent and extensive visitations of that sort; by the moral restraint of which I have just spoken; by the moral responsibility of the Judges. But here, the Judges may visit States; may visit the whole people of a state, in their corporate character, in obedience to what they may choose to consider their official duty; and thereby swell the power of the Government, whose organs they are. They may neutralize, or even paralyze the power of the States, without being conscious of intending to inflict an injury upon them. Influenced by that love of power, which is natural to man, when invested with it, and habituated to exercise it, they may diminish the happiness and endanger the liberty of millions of freemen; and if, without intending to do more than to display the splendors of judicial intellect; if, when they are only endeavoring to excite public admiration, by the exercise of their powers of construction, they may inflict injuries so vital upon the States: What may not Judges, wholly irresponsible as they are, do towards the degradation of the States, and the vassalage of the people, when they shall design to do so?

Mr. President: The present incumbents are above all suspicion: *obligation of motive has never been ascribed to any of them; their successors may not possess, or deserve, public confidence to the same extent.* But, let it be remembered, that the Judges against whom injurious imputations were not made, even when the fervor of party politics was at its highest, sustained and enforced the *alien and sedition laws*. American citizens were fined heavily, and imprisoned too, under the sedition law; such was the *prudence* of those Judges to swell the power of the Government whose functionaries they were. Although the liberty of speech, and of the press, were guaranteed by the Constitution to all the citizens of the States; yet they fined and imprisoned several of our citizens for exercising that liberty. That law, which struck at the *very root of liberty*, was gravely decided to be constitutional by the Judges of the Federal Government, while laws, enacted by the States, in relation to the soil within their limits; laws, enacted to give repose to occupancy, by limiting the period within which suits should be brought for the protection of the honest occupants, have as gravely been decided by them to be unconstitutional and void. But what power is it, which any of the States has exercised, which tended at all to assert its sovereignty, and vindicate the rights, real or personal, of its citizens, which those Judges have not either disparaged or vacated by their decisions?

And, Mr. President, what law of Congress has been enacted which tended to trench upon the rights of the States, or of the citizens of the States, which that Court has not affirmed, to be constitutional and valid? The Congress, in an *evil hour*; enacted a law, creating a Bank, with a capital of \$35,000,000, with power to plant offices of Discount or Deposit in any, and all of the States, without their consent. The power to enact this law was not given to Congress in the Constitution—I have, I trust, shown, that the powers of the General Government exist in grant; that they are, and must necessarily be, express, and cannot be implied; that the people of a State, or Nation, may, through the agency of their functionaries, create a Corporation, but that the Corporation when created, must be content with the powers granted; that its powers, necessarily, consist in grant, and that it cannot create another Corporation—and that too, with power not conceded to itself.

I need not here repeat the reasons; I need not state that the Constitution, itself, negatives, expressly, the exercise of any power by the Federal Government not therein granted; that all the power not granted, remained with the people, and they belonged to the States. Yet the Judges of the Federal Court decide that this law was Constitutional and valid. Here we have all the power of construction, which is usually exerted to vacate a State law, employed to sustain this. It was in vain to urge that this Bank could not be authorized by the General Government to do, what that Government itself could not do, namely, to become a *land holder, a land speculator, within the states*; to become a *landlord* to an enormous—in effect, to an unlimited—extent. The General Government could not, itself, by any means whatever, own, even with the consent of the States, more land in any of them, than should be necessary for the erection of forts, magazines, dock yards, &c.; and yet the Judges of that Court determined that the Congress could, lawfully, create a Corporation, and invest it with power to hold land in any of the States, not only for its immediate accommodation, in the transaction of its business, but to become the mortgagee of lands, to any extent, and to receive them in payment of debts. The Judges of that Court, also, have lawfully thrust itself into any and every one of the states, and become a *freeholder* and *landlord* in each of them, in addition to its other privileges, which should have the special privilege of suing, and being sued, in the Courts of the United States.

True to his charge—he comes, the Herald of a noisy world; News from all nations, lumbering at his back."

LEXINGTON, (KY.) FRIDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 13, 1826.

[PER ANNUM, SPECIE, IN ADVANCE.

WHOLE VOLUME, XL.

For Sale.

A LOT in the town of Lexington, with convenient Brick Buildings in a pleasant part of the town, suitable for a private family, which can be had on very good terms. For further particulars enquire of the Rev. Adam Rankin Lexington, or to the subscriber living on the road near the late residence of Col. Wm. Russell Sept. 15 1826—37f

CASTINGS, FOUNDRY, AND

Grocery Store.



Joseph Bruen,

MAIN STREET,

HAS just received the following GOODS, viz.: SHOES FOR CHILDREN, pegged and not pegged;

From Philadelphia, a complete assortment of

GARDEN SEEDS,

—ALSO,—

GROCERIES.

TEA, RICE, MUSTARD,
COFFEE, PEPPER, INDIGO,
SUGAR, ALSPICE, STARCH,
CHOCOLATE, HONEY, CHEESE,
RAISINS, CINNAMON, SOAP,
FIGS, SALTS, CANDLES,

Spanish and Common CIGARS,
TOBACCO,

Spermaceti OIL for LAMPS,

London Madeira, in Bottles,

Sherry Wine,

Domestic Wine,

Cherry Bounce, two kinds,

French Brandy,

RUM,

Old Peaky Brandy,

Old Whisky,

Cordials, in bottles & by the gallon.



WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

LIQUID BLACKING,

In boxes do

RAZOR PASTE.

N. B. For the convenience of many, he keeps Coffee ready roasted (in the Patent Cylinder); also, best Pepper and Spice, ready ground. He hopes that the Coffee thus burnt will prove excellent, and far superior to any other, by those who will try it.

There will be a separate list of his Garden Seeds.

JOSEPH BRUEN.

Lexington, Nov. 28, 1825.—48-7f

CABINET WAREHOUSE.

The Subscribers having united in carrying on the Cabinet Business, under the firm of

WILCOX & HENRY,
Take this opportunity of informing the public, that they occupy the same stand for so many years in possession of Robert Wilson. His Shop has been rebuilt, and is well stocked with tools and workmen of the best kind. The firm has laid in an excellent stock of MAHOGANY, as well as every other material necessary for their business, and they can safely say, that they are prepared to execute with neatness and dispatch, any order in their line.

They will in a short time, have a large assortment of Sideboards, Bureaus, Bedsteads &c. finished, and will be glad to see their friends call and examine for themselves.

MATTRESSES.

Made at the shortest notice, and in superior style.

ROBERT WILSON,

JOHN HENRY.

Lexington, Sept. 1st, 1825—35f

LEXINGTON

HOPE FOUNDRY.

RICHARD HENRY,

HAS commenced the above business in all its branches, opposite the upper end of the Upper Market, where he is ready to make all kinds of

Brass & Iron Castings

On the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

CASH will be given for OLD COPPER, BRASS, and PEWTER.

Lexington, Oct. 14, 1825—41-1y

BOOK-BINDING.

BENJAMIN KEISER,

INFORMS the public that he has re-commenced the Book-Binding Business in its various branches, on Short-street, next door below Messrs. Wilkins, & Horne & Co's. Commission Store, where he will readily receive orders for any thing in his line, and pledge himself to execute his work in the best manner. The best assurance he can offer is a reference to his old customers.

September 1, 1826—35f

RAGS, RAGS.

WILL give two and a half cents per lb, for good clean linen and cotton rags delivered at my store, corner of Cheapside Lexington.

G. W. ANDERSON

STOP THE MURDERER.

ON Sunday, the 14th inst. THOMAS SMITH, of Nicholas county, Kentucky, did, wilfully and maliciously, without provocation, inflict a wound by stabbing, on the body of Isaac Ritchie of the county and state aforesaid, of which the said Ritchie has since died. Smith immediately escaped, and is supposed to have gone towards Canada. He is about five feet six inches high of a swarthy complexion, and appears somewhat unhealthy; he generally wears a roundabout coat, is very talkative, uses much profane language, and is believed to be utterly regardless of truth. He will no doubt change his name, probably to GOOTZ, which was his German name, any person who will apprehend the said Smith, so that he may be brought to justice, shall be liberally rewarded. It is hoped that the friend of humanity and the peace and security of society will interest themselves in visiting upon the head of this foul monster, the award of justice and the law.

ESAU RITCHIE,

ZACHARIAH RITCHIE

Publishers of newspapers throughout the Union, are requested to give the above a few insertions.

Aug 24 1826.—26-37

JAMES GRAVES.

Orders from a distance will be punctually attended to.

23—1f

The Fountain of Health.

JUST received and will constantly keep a supply of

BLUE LICK WATER by the barrel, keg or gallon.

The fountain will be kept cool for the accommodation of ladies and gentlemen who will visit the shop,

Cheapside No. 3, Lexington Ky.

RAIL ROADS.

From the Utica New York Centinel.

Mr. Williams:

Sir—In my communication of last week, upon the subject of improving our commercial intercourse with the Hudson, I promised to inquire how far a Rail Road, if constructed, would contribute to relieve us of the embarrassments which we now experience, and those which, in the present state of things, will, at no distant period, unavoidably overtake us. But before I enter into a detail of the route and cost of a rail road, suffer me to submit a few gleanings from several foreign publications now before me, the labor of perusing which has been politely furnished by a friend deeply interested in disseminating information on this truly important subject. As rail roads, in general, and especially those prepared for locomotive engines, are of very recent date, even in England, and particular accounts of them in this country, much more recent, and as it is information respecting their construction, expense, and utility which is now wanted, this probably will be found the better course.

It is but little more than half a century, since the great channel of internal improvement in England, was that of turnpike roads. They soon became as numerous and as extensive, as the great mail routes thirty years ago, were in this country.—Soon after, canals became as popular there, as turnpike roads here. Now rail roads with them, are as much the rage, as are canals with us.

Turnpike roads have not always been found productive property: yet they have generally been of essential advantage to the country, in advancing its civilization, and facilitating the operations of transportation. But canals have, I believe, always been found highly productive to their proprietors, and of still higher advantage to the country through which they pass, than turnpike roads. Rail Roads, however, will most unquestionably be found, in all respects, of the highest advantage. The relative costs of these several kinds of internal improvements, does not strictly correspond with the order in which they have been introduced, nor with the ratio of the advantages respectively derived from them.

According to most authentic estimates of their relative expense, three turnpike roads, as constructed in England, will build one rail road; and three rail roads, one canal. These proportions, however are not adapted to this country. Our roads and canals, and our rail ways, if ever we have any, can be constructed for about half the sum paid for them in Great Britain. There the companies which construct these works, are obliged to purchase the land through which they pass. This often greatly enhances their cost; and especially of canals, where water is scarce, the use of which is also purchased. The average cost of our turnpike roads, is not much above \$1000 per mile. The Boston and Salem turnpike, the best in the country, cost \$2000 per mile. The Philadelphia and Lancaster road, \$600 per mile. Admit the average cost of our roads to be \$1200, and that of our canals \$1800 per mile; then it would require fifteen miles of turnpike road to make one of canal. And if we may rely upon the deductions drawn from minute calculations, made by the ingenious Col. Stephens, of Hoboken, and recently submitted in a letter to our esteemed Governor, the cost of four miles of our turnpike roads, will construct one mile of a single edge rail road, with proper conveniences for return carriages to pass. The difference in the cost of original construction, is not the only advantage which rail roads possess over canals, even if horse power be exclusively employed. A single horse will execute more, at a given velocity, on the rail road, than on a canal; and the velocity may be considerably increased, without encountering the capricious and uncertain currents produced by an increase of velocity upon a canal.

The rail roads recently constructed in England, and adapted to the horse power, are of two kinds. The first, called the flat rail way, consists of plates of cast iron, three feet long, four inches wide and one inch thick; the inner edge of which is turned up, or cast with a lip, for the purpose of directing the wheels of the carriage. These plates rest upon a wall formed of stones, of three or four hundred weight each, so framed, that from each, at the distance of every three feet, a shank is sunk into the ground, below the action of the frost, and strongly imbedded. To this wall, the plates are secured by plates and nuts. The whole distance between the two rails, is about four feet.

The second, called the edge rail way, is made both of wrought and cast iron. In the cast iron edge rail way, the plates, or rather bars, are three feet long, four inches deep, and two inches thick; with the upper edge sharp, or convex. These, like the flat plates, rest upon the stone wall, and are connected by cast iron sockets, with screws fixed to the stone. But when this kind of rail way is constructed with wrought iron, the bars are nearly twenty feet long, of the wedge form, and smaller than the cast iron bars. These are also supported by a wall of stone pillars. The carriage of burden, employed on these rail ways, are constructed with four wheels, each tyred to suit the rail way, of about four feet in diameter; and, in connection with their loads, weigh about 31-3 tons each. These vehicles are multiplied in proportion to the power employed in the draft. An ordinary horse is capable of drawing, on a level line, six of these carriages, or twenty tons, at the rate of 21-2 miles an hour; and three of them, or ten tons, five miles an hour. By this management, but about 3-4 of a ton is all the burden that rests at any time, on any one point of the rail way.

The following drafts, in lbs, avoirdupois, are the results of actual experiments, made on the subjoined rail ways, by a single horse, travelling at the mean rate of 21-2 miles an hour.

1 On Landley flat rail road, burden 4602 car in-	cluded, 8,850
2 On Surry do do 6,750 do 9,000	
3 On Cheltenham do 8,679 do 15,500	
4 On Penrindedge do 10,084 do 13,000	
5 On New Branch do dusty, 11,765 do 18,300	
6 On do do clean, 14,070 do 21,200	
7 On New Castle do 17,773 do 26,500	

The average draft on the flat rail way, is 8,897 lbs; on that the edge rail way 16,540 lbs. This gives to that species of rail road, an average superiority of nearly 100 per cent.

The English rail roads are generally double; that is, a line for going, and another for returning. The land on which they are constructed, is a strip from fifteen to twenty-five feet wide; and the average cost, aside from the expense of the land, is between £1000 and £1200 per-mile. The following list of rail roads, either already constructed, and now in use, or surveyed, and designed to be constructed, with their respective lengths, amount of capital, and average expense per mile, will show the extent to which these roads have been multiplied and the immense capital vested in them.

1. Rail road from Glasgow to Berwick, 125 miles; capital, £300,700 or £4,687 per mile.

2. Rail road from Birmingham to Liverpool, 104 miles; capital, £350,000 or £3,461 per mile.

3. The Derbyshire rail road, 32 miles; capital, £150,000; £2,927 per mile.

4. The Carlisle and New Castle rail road 62 1/2 miles; capital, £250,000; or £4,000 per mile.*

5. The Manchester and Liverpool rail road, including a large amount in store houses and locomotive steam engines, 33 miles; capital £100,000; or £12,121 per mile.

Duchess and Edinburgh rail road, including on-stationary, and 5 locomotive steam engines, length with a branch, 91 1/2 miles; capital, £36,862 or £3,840 per mile.

All of the above list of rail roads, are constructed for the use of the locomotive engine, propelled by steam. For this purpose an additional east iron ribbed track is placed upon the stone supports, on the out side of the edge rail track, into which a spur wheel, attached to each side of the moving engine, is made to play; this secures the draft upon the carriages in tow. But the latest improvements to the edge rail roads, constructed for steam carriages, is a single ribbed track, introduced midway between the ridge rail tracks, supported by a third set of stone pillars situated at every 5 feet. A locomotive steam engine, of several horse power, will take in tow, 30 carriages, the weight of which, with their loads, will average 31-3 tons. The average velocity with which these move, on a level line, is 8 miles an hour; and the average consumption of coal is 6 1/2 or 7 bushels to the 100 miles, and the average cost of transportation is about 5 cents per cwt. per 100 miles.

If these statements are correct, there can be no doubt but that rail roads will soon become the only channel of internal communication, not in England only, but on the whole Eastern continent; and not there exclusively; but I devoutly hope, our Western world will also share in the immense advantages to be derived from them.

IMPROVEMENT.

*Only a few years since a canal was constructed, connecting these points, which cost £388,000; or £14,208 per mile.

Massachusetts is about to enjoy the honor of putting into operation the first rail-road in this country. There is an immense ledge of beautiful granite in the town of Quincy, from which the Bunker Hill Monument Association intend to draw the materials for the construction of their monument. It was found that a railway from the quarry in Quincy to the water's edge, would be of great public advantage, and accordingly an act of incorporation was procured, and the rail-road commenced in May last. The whole length is about three miles. It has a stone foundation, so as to resist the frost, and the top timbers are faced with iron, on which the rail-road is laid. The whole road is nearly finished. Contracts for the delivery of the granite in Boston have already been made. The liberality and public spirit of a company of the citizens of Boston have supplied the means for the formation of this valuable work.—*National Journal.*

AGRICULTURAL.

The following Observations on the production of SUGAR, as an appendage to common farming, are extracted from the *Franklin Journal*, a valuable paper published in Philadelphia, under the patronage of the *Franklin Institute*; June, 1826.

SIR.—You, in common with every man of observation, must have noticed the alterations which, within a short period of time, have taken place in the circumstances and habits of society. Many articles, which a few years since were considered as luxuries, have now taken their station among the necessities of life. If these are to be enjoyed, we must pursue the course which is necessary to their attainment. Labour is the only means which nature has given to man for the procurement of either necessaries, comforts or luxuries; and by her laws this labour is productive, in proportion to the skill by which it is directed. The fabrics, worn by our sires, might still have answered the purposes of their descendants—but the improvements of Arkwright, Watt, and others, have so far facilitated the production of cloth, that what fifty years ago would have been considered as articles of luxury in dress, are now in common use, and viewed as absolutely necessary. This change in the habits of society is quite as remarkable in our food, as it is in our dress, our furniture, and other modes of living.

I wish at present to call your attention to the extraordinary increase of the consumption of sugar, which, in many instances, now form a part of breakfast, dinner and supper, even in the families of the poor. It is no uncommon thing with their dinners; and they argue, that as a beverage, is preferable to beer or spirits, and equally cheap. To discuss the merits of this question, is not the object I have in view, as any thing that either you or I could say, would have but little influence upon the habits of society. Nowadays a pauper in the almshouse gets tea once or twice a day. This, a century ago, was a luxury which had to be secured to great ladies, by a clause in their marriage contract.

The revolution is still going forward, which has brought people to live in cleaner houses—and in progress will undubtly cause some things, heretofore considered as necessary, to be entirely refused, or very sparingly used, because they will be incompatible with the style and quality of other things about us. Of this class we may instance tobacco, as its use in chewing, smoking, and snuffing, do not suit the cleanly habits, and the good furniture, which refinement is introducing into modern use. Elegant carpets, well papered rooms, &c. are every day lessening the consumption of tobacco. The honors so well earned by Arkwright, by Watt, by Fulton, and by Whitney, will be equally due to that benefactor for the human race, who shall introduce into our style of living, something that will be a remedy for the consumption of alcohol. Perhaps increasing the quantity, and lessening the price of sugar, may, in some degree, aid in the discomfiture of the wretched habit, and obviate the evils consequent on the practice of drinking intoxicating liquors.

Should we succeed in discovering some vegetable, easily cultivated, and yielding a considerable portion of sugar, it may be the means of compensating the tobacco planter for the loss of his customers. Those engaged in this branch of tillage, should begin to look around them for some other employment for their labourers and their lands. The current is now setting against the use of tobacco—and when once it is considered as disreputable to employ it, were it to be given away, more of it would be wasted, but not more used than now is, except those who are poor, dirty, and ill lodged, like the peasants of Ireland and Germany.

It is a general, but probably an incorrect opinion, that the sugar cane, *saccharum officinarum*, and a tropical climate, are our sole dependence for an abundant supply of sugar. It is true that sunshine and heat are essential to the production of vegetable oils, salts, raisins, &c. but it is equally true that all those are produced throughout the whole temperate zone; and would it not be arrogant to say that every discovery and improvement, of which agriculture is susceptible, has been already made? Agriculture, like all other arts, when limited to the sciences, will give results, of which we at present cannot form any conjecture—and I am convinced that the time will come, when sugar will be obtained from plants not at present cultivated, for that purpose, and capable of being raised throughout an extent of country not now supposed possible.

These observations were suggested by the following circumstance: Late last fall, there had been some sharp frosty nights, succeeded by hot sun-shiny days: On one of these I noticed a vast number of flies, of various kinds, swarming about some bushes of broom corn, *holcus sorghum*, that had been recently cut down. It was evident that they were allured by something in which they were much interested. I at first imagined that the heat and shelter, afforded by the stalks, had brought them together—but, upon examination, no remarkable degree of warmth was perceptible; heat and shelter, therefore, could not be their object.

Food next occurred as the subject of their attention—and upon carefully examining the stems, I found that on twisting them hard, a table spoonful of remarkably sweet juice could be pressed from a single

joint, near the bottom of the plant. This solved the inquiry respecting the object of the flies, and perhaps may lead to results of greater importance.

Cuttings from two or three of the lower joints were saved, for the purpose of having them completely pressed—but this, on account of the sap, state, their hard cane-like fibres, and my want of proper means, was found to be a difficult task. This delayed, for a few days, the completion of the experiment—and during this period it was found, that the juice in the plant had undergone the acetous and putrefactive fermentations, which prevent the ascertaining the quantity and quality of the sugar by evaporation and crystallization, as had been determined.

Considering that sugar is an article in increasing demand; that the daily improvements making in the old branches of agriculture are reducing the profits of the farmer to a minimum, and that sugar, in smaller or larger quantities, is found in many vegetables; would it not be wise in our agriculturists, throughout the Union, to make experiments upon the cultivation of sugar? The quantity contained in broom corn, convinces me that this plant is of sufficient consequence to command their attention, and to procure for it a general and careful trial.

The thing is deserving of experiment to the north, as well as to the south. The plant grows in every State in the Union. It is probable that the advantage will be with those who have most heat and sunshine, provided the people are equally industrious, and have this industry under guidance of equal skill and intelligence—for, in all comparisons of this kind, these must be taken into calculation, as, in many instances, they have power to more than compensate for some deficiency in natural advantages.

The improvement and increase of all useful productions, are objects of national importance; and perhaps the editors of newspapers may think these hints worth disseminating. In this case, I hope that they will also aid in making your useful repository more generally known, by giving credit to the *Franklin Journal of Philadelphia*. Yours, &c.

SACCHARUM.

From the *Bellows' Falls Intelligencer.*

WHITE MOUNTAINS.

We are indebted to the politeness of a friend for the following particulars of the melancholy events which occurred at the Notch of the White Mountains during the night of the 23rd ult.

Extract of a letter, dated Sept. 2, from a gentleman in Lancaster to a friend in Charlestown, N. H.

"On Monday night last, the rain here and east of us, was powerful, almost beyond example; Israel's River at 2 o'clock of that day, was lower than was ever known before, at 9 the next morning, it had risen to a height wholly unprecedented, and its waters, from their muddy or preturbed state, told us some catastrophe, not far distant, must have happened.—On Tuesday we learned that acres of fine intervale, some 15 or 18 miles from this place, had entirely swept away by the violence of the freshet. Our fears were excited, and amid the suspense that pervaded this vicinity, we learnt on Wednesday, that the rain, earth, rocks and trees descending in awful majesty from the mountains a mile and a half below the Notch of the White Hills, and in their progress to the floods of the Saco prostrated every barrier that nature had created, burrowing in its ruins the barn and wood-shed lately attached to the Notch-house so called, leaving the dwelling-house wholly uninjured. Its occupants, nine in number, consisting of the parents, five children and two hired men are all missing and no vestige remains by which to trace the unhappy sufferers. Of their doom, we are left only to conjecture. This tremendous slide, having slipped from its mooring, leaving an awful ravine in its rear, rushed with resistless violence, and in a few minutes erected a mighty dam across the valley of the Saco. This grand effort of nature, however, could not stay its flood—a thousand streams, passing from the lofty summits, which, in astonishment, beheld the elements commingling below, forced a passage, for the imprisoned waters, which (regardless of a former channel) moved onward, with a violence, that spurned at every obstacle that opposed its progress. At this sublime spectacle, the mountains literally quaked,—the rocks rent asunder, and the loftiest pinnacles of the forest were prostrated.

No person having passed, after the rain, Mr. A. Crawford, who lives six miles east and Mr. E. Crawford, living seven miles west of the Notch house, simultaneously left home on Wednesday morning and met (almost at the same moment) to witness, alone the melancholy scene. Entering the house, they discovered in the several apartments, and by their beds, the clothes of the family apparently in the same situation they were left when they retired to rest. The dog was at the house and he alone escaped—the bruises which he received, probably when separated from the family, tell also, their unpopularity. Our neighborhood is all in alarm, and multitude are flocking to the fatal spot, alike ignorant of the fate of whom they are in pursuit. Scarcely had I closed the foregoing sentence, when a messenger arrived, saying the bodies of three of the unfortunate family, viz.—Mr. and Mrs. Willey and one of the hired men, were found yesterday, among the flood-waters, and interred on the same day. The others were not found though hundreds were in search. While I am yet writing, another messenger arrived, who was present when the persons alluded to were found, who says they were nearly a quarter of a mile from the house. That they were probably crushed by a slide from the mountain, and precipitated into the stream. Their bodies shockingly mangled, the back part of Mr. Willey's head being jammed entirely off—that the scene is too awful for description, and hardly capable of exaggeration, unless it were said, the white hills were all torn up by the roots and lodged in the deep.

By this awful calamity the two Crawfords whom I mention, had son, being thirteen miles apart and keeping the only houses of entertainment that turnpike, instead of a jocund participation with the public of the privileges and benefit of future travel, on that road, are doomed to content.

forever—their farms, almost ruined by the earth and rubbish driven over their surface, cannot yield them a support. Their buildings too, fitted up at no small expense can no longer subserve the laudable purposes for which they are principally erected and the owners have already resolved to abandon them also. By it, the stockholders of the turnpike are stripped of that portion of their capital. The public has sustained an injury not easily repaired, and above all, the relatives and friends of the deceased family are left to bitter lamentation and woe, amid the awful dispensation, which in a moment has buried nine of their number from the precincts of time, to the ocean of eternity."

RHEUMATISM.

The following simple remedy for this excruciating disorder was communicated some time ago, by a friend, who stated that he had frequently known it productive of the most salutary effects. Take ripe cucumbers, cut them in halves and remove all the seeds; let the cavity be filled with common fine salt, and the two parts be bound together. When thus prepared, put the cucumbers into a clean iron vessel, without any water; cover the vessel, and place it over a slow fire. In an hour or two the salt and cucumbers, except the rhind, will be converted into a clear lymph, which, when cool, should be bottled for use. Bathe the parts affected two or three times a day, with this water, at the same time rubbing them well either with the hand or piece of flannel. At this season of the year, the means of

testing this remedy is in the power of almost every one; we therefore make no other comment, than that those who would know more about it may try the experiment.—*Worcester Yeoman*,

Congress.—A list of the names of the members of the present Congress has been published among the documents, showing also the place of their nativity—the following summary statement may be devoid of interest.

Maine.—7 representatives; 4 natives of the state, 2 (Messrs Lincoln and Sprague,) of Massachusetts, and 1 (Mr. Burleigh,) of New-Hampshire.

Rhode Island.—2; Mr. Pearce native, Mr. Burges, born in Massachusetts.

Vermont.—5; Messrs Bradley and Wales, natives; Messrs Mallery, Mattock and Meech, Connecticut.

New York.—34; 19 natives; Messrs Adams,

Fosdic, Martin, Porter, Storrs, Strong of Con-

necticut, and 1 (Mr. Whipple,) of Massachusetts.

Pennsylvania.—26; 13 natives except Mr.

Webster of New Hampshire.

Delaware.—1; native.

Maryland.—9; 8 natives; Mr Little, of Pa.

THE GAZETTE.

FRIDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 13, 1826.

We published in our last, the proceedings of a meeting of the citizens of Nicholas county, held at Carlisle on the 16th ult. on the subject of a Turnpike Road from Maysville to Louisville and Lexington—and also the proceedings of the Maysville Committee of the "Maysville and Lexington Turnpike Road," together with a letter on the subject from Gen. MECALF to the chairman of that Committee. In consequence of these proceedings, the following notice has been given:

The citizens of Fayette, and town of Lexington, are requested to meet at the Court-House in said town, on Saturday 21st inst. at 3 o'clock, P.M., to take into consideration the propriety of Turnpiking the road from Maysville to Louisville, and corresponding with the Committee at Maysville.

The advantages that would result to the state from such a road, are too obvious to require comment, and more especially to those parts which are contiguous to where it would pass. We cannot expect that our state can ever be benefitted by Canals, as most of the other states can, on account of the great scarcity of water in our streams during the summer and autumn—we must therefore turn our attention to *good roads* until we are able to establish Rail Roads to supply that defect.

The Legislature of Tennessee are called by the Governor to meet at Nashville on Monday next. Notwithstanding this call is made for a special purpose, yet when assembled, they have the right to legislate on any subject within their jurisdiction at a regular session—and from an article in this day's paper, copied from the Nashville Republican, we anticipate an attempt will be made to call a Convention, in order to alter their Constitution respecting the Judiciary.

NOTES ON KENTUCKY: SECTION 3.

The law providing for the appropriating the vacant lands in the state of Va. passed at the May session of the Legislature of that state in the year 1779. By this law no land office treasury warrant was to be issued by the Register until the 15th day of October 1779; and the manner in which entries were to be made on the warrants when issued, was provided for as follows.—"If several persons shall apply with their warrants at the office of any surveyor at the same time to make entries, they shall be preferred according to the priority of the *dates* of their warrants." This provision prompted every person desirous of obtaining lands, to endeavour to procure his warrants on the 15th of October 1779, (the first day on which Land office treasury warrants were permitted to issue,) on account of the preference of entry in favour of the oldest warrant. No entries on treasury warrants could by law be made until the first day of May 1780, therefore a very great number of people visited Kentucky, previous to that day, with the view of exploring the country, so as to enable them to locate their warrants to the greatest advantage.

On the 1st day of May 1780, the Surveyor's office for the County of Kentucky for receiving Warrants and making entries, was opened according to law, at Wilson's Station, on a branch of Salt River, and about two miles from Harrodsburgh; but so numerous were the applicants on that day with their Warrants, that it took the surveyor, with the assistance of two or three deputies, several days to receive and receipt for the warrants; after which he was engaged 15 or 20 days more in arranging them, before any entries were permitted to be made.

The claims adjudged to those who had settled in the country and raised corn or made improvements called Pre-emption, or Settlement and Preemption claims, were so numerous, that all the most noted and valuable situations were secured by them; so that strangers had little chance of distinguishing between the lands claimed and those unclaimed, and were therefore unable to make entries with any reasonable prospect of securing the land; consequently early in June, most of the owners of warrants, confined them to the experienced Hunters and Woodsmen of Kentucky to make entries on them and returned to their respective homes.

The great influx of people into Kentucky in the latter part of the year 1779, and the early part of 1780, occasioned a scarcity of provisions in the country, bordering on a famine. Many families never tasted bread, until the corn was fit to make meal of, their dependence was entirely on the game, of which the Buffalo was the principal; but the settlements were so closely watched by the Indians, and the game having retired from the neighbourhood of the stations, it was with great labour and hazard, that provisions could be procured. All the tracts contiguous to the stations were waylaid by the Indians, therefore the hunters found it necessary to start early enough to get out in the woods 3 or 4 miles before day; and on their return, to travel a like distance after night to their homes.

In the spring 1780, more families came to Louisville than to any other point in the country, by means of the Ohio River, from whence they moved out to Bear Grass and Salt River stations; and as there was very great intercourse between those two stations and Louisville, and especially the former, it was almost impossible to pass without being attacked by Indians. The danger became so great at last, that none attempted to pass in the day time without a party sufficiently large to protect themselves against any enemy that would likely assail them. As it was not convenient to make up a party at all times, strong enough to be safe, they adopted the practice of travelling in the night. No sooner did the Indians discover this than they made choice of suitable ground, where they tied grape vines across the road, so as to check both man and horse attempting to pass, who therefore fell an easier prey than in the day time.

Early in the same year Gen. Clarke with a party of upwards of two hundred men went down the Ohio river from Louisville to a place on the Mississippi below the mouth of the Ohio called the Iron Banks;

* Trace means a path, or road made by the travelling of animals, & which has not been made by art; such were all the ways in Kentucky at that time.

where he erected a fort and called it Fort Jefferson. At the mouth of the Ohio he fell in company with Doc. Walker, who had descended the Ohio for the purpose of ascertaining the point on the Mississippi, where the line between the States of Virginia and North Carolina would intersect that river which he effected.

After fixing fort Jefferson, Gen. Clarke left at that place about 100 men and with the remainder of his force ascended the Mississippi, to relieve Co-ho and St. Louis, which were besieged by a considerable force of French and Indians, assisted by the British, and who before he arrived had killed 53 of the inhabitants.

When Gen. Clarke arrived at Co-ho, he was informed that the number of men at St. Louis, collected from Kaskaskia and other places, was between three and four hundred. He went over to St. Louis to review the troops as well as the works of defence. The Spanish commandant at St. Louis had built a blockhouse and strengthened other parts of the place, and on the arrival of Clarke, offered him the command on both sides of the Mississippi river, but General Clarke declined taking the command, until he could ascertain where the assault would be made; he continued only about two hours in St. Louis, before he returned to Co-ho.

The Commandant at St. Louis was disappointed in Clarke's leaving him so soon; he expected he would have staid to dinner with him, and to entertain him the better, he had sent out a hunter to kill some ducks for that purpose. This hunter fell in with a spy from the invading army near the margin of the river, who entered into conversation with him, and asked him a great many questions, and amongst others, who commanded at Co-ho? The Hunter answered Montgomery had heretofore commanded, but that Clarke had just arrived with a great force, and that Co-ho was now commanded by him. The spy replied that was impossible, as he knew Clarke was in Kentucky; for an express from the Governor of Virginia with despatches to Gen. Clarke, addressed to him at Louisville, had lately been killed by the Indians, and therefore he knew Clarke could not be at Co-ho. The hunter said it was immaterial about the despatches, but that Clarke was at that moment in St. Louis, and that he had come out to kill some ducks for his dinner.

In the evening an attack was made on the town of St. Louis by the invading enemy, and shortly after a similar attack was made on Co-ho. Clarke drew out his forces at Co-ho, but only a slight skirmish took place before the enemy retreated; he had two men killed. Immediately after the enemy withdrew, Clarke sent over 300 men to the relief of St. Louis, and on their approach the enemy retired from that place also. This invading army had come from Michilimackinac.

Whilst Gen. Clarke was at Co-ho, several French deserters came in and gave him the information of the intended expedition against Kentucky under the command of Col. Byrd from Detroit. He sent three or four hundred men up the Illinois, and to Rock river who destroyed several towns.

Soon after receiving certain intelligence of speech, which I have labored under for many years, I applied, and have become acquainted with Mrs. Leigh's system; it will perhaps be expected that I should express an opinion on the subject. What the system is I am not at liberty to say, but this much I am free to communicate, that the nature, seat and cause of the impediment is first explained to the patient; a subject upon which in general he is hitherto, either had no idea at all, or incorrect ones. The path to clear and distinct utterance, with the steps necessary to pursue it, are then clearly pointed out, which if he pursues, relief is highly probable. To pursue those steps, as far as I can judge, to mere stammerers, is not very difficult to however distressing a degree that impediment may exhibit itself, and hence it is, that some cases apparently of the worst kind, have been relieved in a short time. But there are impediments of speech which properly cannot be called mere stammerers, where the power over the organs of speech seems completely prostrated; or from very long standing, the habit seems to be incorporated in, and to make a part of the man himself; in such cases the general opinion of all who have become acquainted with the subject, is, that it is possible to follow out the system—it is not an easy but a very difficult task indeed, and I think can only be done by the most unremitting attention and perseverance in the application of the rules laid down, which by the way is in a greater or less degree necessary, in all cases of relief; however, when obtained, is, I conceive radical; for there is nothing strained, nothing artificial or unnatural in the system. In short I think it has no nature for its basis.

This being a new and novel institution, and as I believe, I am the only Kentuckian that has attended, or become acquainted with the system. I have taken the liberty to trouble you with the perusal of this scrawl, you are at liberty to make what use of it you may, think will best promote the interest of that unhappy class of my fellow citizens.

He attempt; he therefore made his escape and safely arrived at Harrodsburgh, early in the month of May, and gave the information.

Immediately on the arrival of Maj. Chaplin, the information he gave was sent to every station in the country, and consultations were held to devise the best mode to defeat them. From the best calculations that could be made, it was considered impossible that they could arrive with such an army, earlier than the last of July or first of August, and all arrangements for defence were made agreeably to that calculation; nor was that opinion changed until about the first of June, when a party of 25 men attempted to cross the Kentucky river at the ford below Frankfort, on their way from Bryan's station to Louisville to purchase corn. As this party descended the bank they were fired on by a party of Indians with muskets, charged with ball and buck shot. These were arms not generally used by Indians; it was therefore immediately conjectured, that it was an advance party of the army that was expected.

The information of the taking of Riddle's and Martin's stations, entirely changed the project that had been conceived, of intercepting the army on its way to Louisville, when Major Chaplin informed

the place on which they designed to make their first attack. Gen. Clarke therefore recommended, that the whole force that could possibly be raised, should pursue the Indians to their towns, and destroy all their provisions at least. This proposition was unanimously agreed to by all the officers of the militia; and as there were a considerable number of men on a visit to the country, immediate orders were given to enroll every man and to prevent any from leaving the country, an officer with a sufficient force was stationed at the Crab Orchard the only outlet from the settled parts, with orders to stop all who attempted to leave the country; and if they refused to return and join the expedition, to take from them their arms and ammunition. Drafts were immediately made in all the stations in the country, and four-fifths of all the men able to bear arms, ordered to hold themselves ready to march as soon as arrangements could be made at Louisville for the transportation up the river of a field piece, ammunition and provisions.

[Section 9 will contain an account of the taking of Riddle's and Martin's Stations—of the escape of Capt. Hinkston, who first gave information of their being taken—of the raising and marching an army of about 1000 men under General Clarke into the enemy's country, and after a severe action, destroying two towns with all their provisions &c.]

Woodford county, Ky. October 4, 1826.

MR. BRAILFORD:

Dear Sir—Mr. Yates, the superintendent of Mrs. Leigh's institution for relieving impediments of speech at Cincinnati, having been solicited by several persons in Kentucky, and advised by myself, to establish his institution a short time at Lexington, has consented to do so. It is to be hoped, that those for whose benefit and convenience, this measure is intended, will for their own sake, as well as for that of the institution, embrace the opportunity, constitutionally possessing coequal power. No ultimate *arbitrium* is enacted by the constitution; herein we say, that instrument is defective; and as long as it remains in its present state, controversies will arise, as they have already arisen, a clash of jurisdiction will take place, the people will not yield; their organ, the Legislature, will not yield; the scenes, similar to those recently acted in Kentucky, will be exhibited.

We wish to see this question settled; and it can only be effectually settled by an amendment to the constitution. For whenever a crisis shall arrive, when the people of this state, as with one voice, shall call for the passage of a law, and the judges shall persist in pronouncing it unconstitutional, a contest will arise, characterised by features of ferocity and violence, which appeal even in anticipation.—We are not afraid of entrusting the constitution to the calm and dispassionate revision of such men as the people will select at this time. Let them give this power to some department of the government; but let it be *expressly* given; there can then be no cavil about it; the longer can be put upon the clause in which it is conferred and there will be an end of all controversies.—Nashville Republican.

From the Augusta (Geo.) Courier, Sept. 13.

A SPECK OF WAR.

By Saturday night's mail we received the following printed orders, from the office of the Georgia Reporter. We presume this troop is destined for the Creek Nation. We wait with considerable anxiety, for further information relative to the operations of the Executive upon our frontiers:

HANCOCK TROOP.

I have received orders from his Excellency the Governor to prepare the Hancock Troop for an immediate march, with uniforms complete. In obedience thereto, I hereby order the members of the Hancock Troop, to parade in Sparta, on Saturday, the 28th of September, with uniform complete—and all equipments necessary for a march.

R. S. HARDWICK, Capt.

September 14, 1826.

BALTIMORE, SEPT. 21.

FROM VERA CRUZ.

The sehr. Blucher, Captain Fitch, 22 days from Vera Cruz, arrived here last evening.

We learn by the Blucher, that the delegation from the four Republics, Colombia, Peru, Guatemala and Mexico, have concluded the main business of the *Grand Congress of Panama*, without waiting for the moral influence of Ministers from the United States and the European powers. One member of each Legation had returned to their respective governments—the remainder had embarked for Acapulco to resume their sessions at Taxcaya, near the city of Mexico. The Mexican Legation and part of that from Guatemala had arrived at Acapulco, where the others were daily expected. Nothing is said in the Government Extraordinary Gazette (which was transmitted to Vera Cruz by express) of the delegation from the United States.

The state of Commerce is represented as deplorable; two years stock of goods in the market, and no money to pay for them. The mines unproductive, and many of those engaged by foreign Companies abandoned.

Commodore Porter had taken command of the Mexican Navy, which is in a dismantled and inefficient state, without officers or men sufficient to man our frigates properly.

When Blucher left Vera Cruz was quite healthy; no instance of fever having occurred for six weeks previous to his departure.

We have received by his arrival a file of the *Astro de la America*, printed at Vera Cruz, to the 24th August, and a supplement to the *Mercury*, in them we find nothing of interest, but some disquisitions in favour of a federal government, urging all the South American Republics to follow the example of the United States, and the following very important official letter from the Mexican legation, coming from the Congress at Panama.

Supplement to the *Mercury* No. 237.

VIVA LA PATRIA.

LONG LIVE OUR COUNTRY.

Mexican Legation in the Assembly of the new states of America.

MOST EXCELLENT SIR.—We have arrived at this port this day on board the brig of war *Constant*. We departed from Panama on the 21st of last month (July), and we have the pleasure to inform your Excellency that on the 15th of the same month, a Treaty of Perpetual Union and Friendship between the concurring Republics, and uncontested convention, a private (*reservado*), understanding and an agreement was concluded and signed. In a few days we shall have the honor to lay them before your Excellency.

Conformably to the above mentioned agreement, the Assembly will continue its sessions in the town of Tacubaya. In consequence of this, a Minister from every Republic will go to Mexico, whilst the others have remained for their respective countries to give an account of the proceedings in the Congress.

His Excellency Don Peter Gaud, Minister from Colombia, is to depart from this place for Mexico in three days. His Excellency Don Antonio Larrazabal, Minister for Central America, has accompanied us, and will proceed to Mexico; also His Excellency Don Manuel Tadea, Minister for Peru, the Secretary of the above mentioned Lega-

tion, and that of Central America, will arrive in a few days, with the brig *Three Sisters*, also to proceed to Mexico.

We give your Excellency this information that you may be pleased to order whatever you may think proper, to procure whatever aid and accommodation of which the Plenipotentiaries may stand in need, in a manner compatible with the dignity of the Republic; and that your Excellency may transmit this important news to his Excellency the President. May God preserve your life many years.

Asperole, August 15th, 1826.

Signed, JOSE MARIA MICHELENA,
JOSE DOMINGUEZ,
To his Excellency the Minister of State,
and of Interior and Foreign Affairs.

DEATHS.

Died on Monday the 21st at Campbellsville, Green County, Ky. after a short illness of four days, Miss Jane W. Crow, only daughter of Mr. Wm. Crow, of Scottville, Ky. in the 18th year of her age.

The disposition of this young lady, was mild and amiable, and her whole conduct during her short sojourn here, was such as to obtain the friendship of all with whom she was acquainted. The parents of this interesting young lady were about 75 miles from home on the way to their friends in Ohio when their journey and the journey of their amiable child, was arrested by a severe fever, which terminated her earthly career, and left her parents and acquaintances in the deepest distress for the loss of one so deservedly dear to them.

On Friday last, in Madison County, on his return from S-W Carolina, Mr. Francis Downing, a worthy and respectable citizen of Fayette county. His remains were brought to his residence in this county and interred.

AUCTION SALES.

A VALUABLE STOCK OF BOOKS,
NOW on the way from Philadelphia is daily expect-
ed, and will be sold at Auction, on the afternoon of
Saturday, October 14.

EY. D. BRAEDCRD.

Catalogues can be had at the Auction Store.
DRY GOODS, Young Hyson Tea, Glassware, Furni-
ture, and several large Glass Cases, at 10 o'clock to-
morrow morning.

Lexington, Sept. 29—59-3t

ISAAC F. HEATON, TAILOR,
RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Lexington,
to and vicinity, that he has removed to a room
adjoining Mr. Clarke's Hair Shop, where he can accommodate his customers in the latest and neatest
fashions.

He wants one or two Boys as apprentices—he also
wants to employ 1 or 2 JOURNEYMEN TAILORS,
who are first rate workmen, and no other need apply.
Lexington, October 13—41

ALLEN M. POFF.
October 13, 1826.—41
N. B. Those who wish to purchase, must apply
within 3 or 4 days.

ELEVENTH CLASS.

GRAND MAESONIC HALL
LOTTERY.

To commence Drawing in a few days.

SCHEME:
1 prize of \$1000 is \$1000
5 prizes of 400 is 2000
10 of 100 is 1000
30 of 50 is 1500
50 of 20 is 1000
100 of 10 is 1000
1300 of 5 is 6500

1496 Prizes amounting to \$14000

ONLY ONE BLANK TO A PRIZE.
PRICE OF TICKETS.
Actual sale of ten or upwards \$4.75
For a single Ticket 5.00
For half Tickets 2.50
For quarter Tickets 1.25

THE DRAWING
Will be divided into six days, 200 numbers and a corresponding number of prizes on the *five first days*—on the *fifth and last* the balance of prizes will be drawn.
The 5 prizes of 400 dollars will be given to the *last drawn* numbers on each of the *5 first day's* drawings. The Highest Prize will be deposited on the opening of the wheels on the *sixth day*, all other prizes will be floating from the commencement of the drawing.

Prizes subject to a deduction of

POETRY.

FOR THE GAZETTE. THE EXECUTION OF A MURDERER.

Behold you the prison gate
Upon its hinges turn;
The mur'd'r knows his fate,
And few for him will mourn.
His letters from him fell,
He raises to his feet;
The guard surround the wall,
He goes his death to meet.

Why murmurs thus the crowd?
The car approaches near;
Behold him in his shroud,
A saole coffin there.
Upon that coffin he
With anguish takes his seat;
The bell tolls solemnly,
The crowd moves thro' the street.

Now he directs a halt,
Who holds the chief command;
Beneath him is the vault,
The gallows is at hand.
Mourful he looks around,
Of all that he can see;
From time's remotest bound,
He views eternity!

No more the light of day,
Will strike that closing eye;
They drive the car away,
The victim hangs on high.
He was his parents' joy,
Their hearts to him were lent;
Their peace did he destroy,
His fate they now lament.

HUMAN LIFE.

LIFE has a thousand charms,
A thousand dreams of bliss;
Hope, Friendship, Love, thy bosom warms—
A gleam of mercy this:
But soon that sun-like hour is past,
And hope dies shivering from the blast.

Life has a thousand ills—
A thousand anxious fears;
Clouds gather on the sunny hills,
And doubts dissolve in tears:
But hope comes smiling through the storm—
A rainbow round her angle form.

Life has a thousand joys,
Youth fondly dreams for ever;
But night draws on—Youth droops and sighs—
"Will day return?—Oh dear!
Swift as a breath, light breaks the gloom,
And Gladness smiles on Sorrow's tomb.

"Tis but a change at best,
Upon Lifes busy shore—
A little toil a little rest,
And all its cares are o'er,
Then seal'd, immutable, thy state—
Fix'd—an irrevocable fate!

It is a dream—But know
Death's cold hand breaks that slumber;
And who shall tell, if bliss or woe
Those countless moments number?
It is beyond an angel's ken
To pierce the veil that rises then!

Life is a narrow sea,
But who its bounds may tell?
Its viewless depths—Eternity—
Its limits—Heaven or Hell!
A point—a moment—on it hangs
Unutter'd bliss—exhausted pang!

"Tis thine—but moments past,
Nor prayers nor tears recall;
E'en while thou redest, light and fast
Time's noiseless footstep fall;
And o'er Life's golden sands he flies,
His path serene as evening skies.

Health basks upon thy brow,
But Death's cold victims see;
Soon thou must lie as they do now:
And others gaze on thee,
When Life, and Hope's gay visions seem
To them as bright as once thy dream.

From out Life's rose-wreath bow'r
Thou glistenest gaily forth,
And all is bright—a sunny hour
On sky, and sea, and earth;
But darkness cometh, and the gloom
No beam can pierce—a rayless tomb!

Oh where is thy spirit, when
Friends round thy couch are weeping,
Borne on an angel's pinion then,
From where that dust is sleeping?
Death solves the question—Ere it come, prepare
None tied their parson or repentance there!

REMARKABLE PROVIDENCE.
We have to record a very remarkable and providential event, which, though we are satisfied of its truth, may appear fabulous at least, if not wilfully false. We were in Duanesburgh last Sunday, when we learned the particulars of this extraordinary affair. On the Sunday previous, (the 3d inst.) in the afternoon, and during a violent thunder-storm, the covenantal church in Duanesburgh was struck by lightning. The electrical fluid ran down a stove-pipe, from whence it passed off among the congregation, then in the act of divine worship, stripped the bonnet from the head of an elderly lady sitting near the pipe, shocked sensibly, but not severely several of the ladies; prostrated to the floor the son of the Rev. Mr. M' Masters; then ascended by one of the pillars of the pulpit, and also layed upon the cheek of Mr. M' Masters, who was officiating in the pulpit, and scorched one or both of his whiskers. From the face of the reverend gentleman, it passed off without being further noticed. None of the parties were seriously injured; although one lady, in a delicate situation, was so frightened, as to produce serious consequences; but it is hoped the lady's life is out of danger.

Albany Observer, Sept. 15.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.
THE copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of Foster & Varum is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the firm are requested to make immediate payment to H. Foster who is authorized to settle the same. All persons having claims will present them for settlement.

HUGH FOSTER.
Lexington, May 1, 1825—18-tf.

JOHN VARNUM.

HUGH FOSTER continues business as usual in his old and has on hand for sale some of Austin's best

CLOTHES & C.ES low for cash.

NEW GOODS.

PRITCHARD & ROBINSON,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED THEIR SPRING GOODS,

Consisting of a very general assortment of

MERCHANDIZE.

THEY invite their friends to give them a call, and pledge themselves to sell on as good terms as any in Lexington.

May 2d, 1825—18-tf.

UNITED STATES TELEGRAPH."

Mr. JOHN NORTON is authorised to receipt for

any sums due me on account of the United States

Telegraph.

Sept. 12 1825—37c.

FALL & WINTER GOODS.

The subscriber is receiving and now opening a large assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

SELECTED by himself, consisting of British, French,

India and Domestic—with his usual supply of Blue

and Black Electoral Sacking and London Superfine

BROAD CLOTHS,

Olives, Greens, Browns, Drabs, Claret and Mixed, for

SURTOUFS and GREAT COATS.

CARPETING for Rooms, Passages, & Stairs;

HOTTING CLOTHS, No. 3, 5, 6 and 7;

FLOWERED PAPER for Rooms and Passages;

WINES in half Barrels of a superior quality.

On Consignment,

WINDOW GLASS of all sizes—BOTTLES in Boxes.

All of which will be sold at his usual low rate.

And those purchasing to sell again, he can offer considerable inducements.

JOHN TILFORD,

No. 49, Main-street.

Lexington, September 1825—35-ct.

ALMANACS.

THE Old BLIND MAN will attend to sell Almanacs at the following places next season:

At Versailles on the 1st Mondays in October, November and December.

At Nicholasville on the 3d Mondays in October and November.

At Frankfort from the 1st to the 3d Monday in December.

At Georgetown on the 1st Monday in January.

JOHN CHRISTIAN.

August 20—34

THE ATTENTION OF THE PUBLIC

IS RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED TO THE

NEW ESTABLISHMENT,

At the corner of Main and Main-cross Streets, (recently occupied by E. Yeiser and next door to his present Currying shop) which is now open by

THOMAS M'QUAT & CO.

AS A GROCERY STORE AND LIQUEUR HOUSE, Where they offer for sale as low as can be purchased in any other Store in town, a choice selection of Groceries, among which are

LOAF and LUMP SUGAR,

New Orleans do

Coffee, Tea and Chocolate,

Pepper and Alspice,

Claves and Ginger,

Almonds and Raisins,

Nutmegs and Cinnamon,

Mackerel, Codfish, smoked Herrings and Salmon

in kegs,

Port, Claret, Madeira and Teneriffe Wine

Brandy, Rum, Gin and Whiskey,

Spermaceti and Tallow Candles,

Gun powder and Shot,

Madder, Coppers and Allum,

Logwood and Camwood,

Phig and Pigtail Tobacco,

Spanish and common Cigars,

Glass and Queensware

Spun Cotton

Bed-Cords and Plow-lines, single or by the dozen

Cut Nails and Brads

Flour by the bbl. cwt. or smaller quantity to suit

purchasers

And every other article usually called for at a Grocery.

THE BAKING BUSINESS

Will be under the immediate superintendance of Mr. McQuat, whose known experience in the business renders it unnecessary to say more to the public, than that they may depend at all times upon being furnished with good fresh BREAD, RUSK & CO. together with Butter, Boston and Water CRACKERS, by the bbl. keg or pound—which they warrant shall not be inferior to any made in the state.

"They hope to receive such a share of public patronage as their attention to business and exertions to please may merit.

Lex. July 3d 1825—27—tf.

FRESH MEDICINES.

JOHN NORTON,

HAS just received from the eastward, an Invoice of fresh Drugs and Medicines which he offers for sale.

Wholesale and Retail;

together with a general assortment of Paints, Dye Stuffs, Patent Medicines, all of superior quality. Also

Shinn's Panacea, Perfumery, Surgical Instruments, Medicine Chests, and Apothecary's Ware of all sizes, at his Drug and Chymical Store, corner of Main and Upper streets, south of the Court House.

BUTLER'S

Vegetable Indian Specific

FOR the Cure of Colds, Coughs, Consumptions, Spitting of Blood, Asthma's, Sore disorders of the Breast and Lungs, the above Medicines are recommended by many Certificates, price \$1—each.

Sold by JOHN NORTON, Druggist.

N. B. Country Physicians and Apothecary's, supplied at the shortest notice on the most reasonable terms.

SWAIN'S PANACEA \$2.50 per bottle

Lexington, March 1st 1825—9—tf

New Auction and Commission House.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the inhabitants of Lexington, and its vicinity, that he has taken the House on Main-street, next door to Mr. Samuel Pilkington's Grocery Store, and immediately opposite the Exchange Office of Mr. David A. Sayre, where he intends transacting a GENERAL AUCTION AND COMMISSION BUSINESS.

From his long experience in that line, and by a strict personal attention to its duties, he hopes to merit a share of public patronage.

His regular auction day will be on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. He will also sell GOODS at private sale, on days when he has no Auction.

I. LYON, Auctioneer.

Lexington, June 12, 1825—26

REWARD IN SPECIE.

THE above sum will be given to any person who will apprehend and lodge in the jail of this town

RANDAL W. SMITH;

Said Smith is about 43 years of age, spare made, thin visage, dark eyes and hair, and nearly 6 feet high, it is said he has a scar somewhere on his cheek or jaw. He has resided some years near the banks of the Ohio, about 3 miles above the mouth of Salt river.

Information where the reward can be obtained, can be had of the Editor of the Gazette.

The atrocious murder of Dr. BROWN, on Friday last, by the said Smith, who at the same time shot his father-in-law, will doubtless stimulate the exertions of every well disposed citizen, to bring him to justice.

Lexington, Sept. 25th, 1825—39—tf

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE subscribers offer for sale that commodious and valuable Tavern stand in the town of Nicholasville, Jessamine county, formerly owned by the late General William Lewis and Captain Richard Hightower, and for many years occupied by them as a Tavern.

They offer in addition, a lot adjoining in the rear of said tavern, having a large and commodious stable, capable of holding upwards of 40 horses. The stable is of brick and in every way fitted for the tavern or every stable keeper. They offer also sundry out lots, which have no buildings on them; well suited and situated for gardens or pasturage. As no individual would probably make so large a purchase without examining the premises. Further notice is deemed needless; any person wishing to be informed, as to the extent, title, &c. of said property, can be further satisfied by application to R. Wills living on the premises, or to either of the subscribers, living near Nicholasville.

Terms made easy to the purchaser.

RICHARD HIGHTOWER and

JOSEPH WALLACE.

Sept. 12 1825—37c.

PROPOSALS.

For the publication of an elementary book, designed for the use of children, from the age of five to thirteen, in the acquisition of the French Language, introduced under the following title:

An Elementary Book for learning the French Lan-

guage, adapted to the capacity of children and youth ins-

trated from the German of Seider-Tucker, prefixed by rules

and reading examples to facilitate a correct pronunciation

This work has been, and is approved, and recom-

mended by Mr. Paul, Professor at the Female Academy;

Dr. Lindsley, President of Cumberland College; Mr.

Levievre, Professor of Modern Languages